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Recent Literature

BANDING EQUIPMENT AND TECHNIQUES

Band wear on Short-tailed Shearwaters *Puffinus tenuirostris*. R.D. Wooller, I.J. Skira and D.L. Serventy. 1985. *Corella* 9:121-122. -Biol. Sciences, Murdoch Univ., W.A. 6150, Australia -(Monel bands averaged a loss of 1.2% of initial weight annually, with no apparent difference imposed by sex of the wearer.) MKM

Nasal saddles for Pacific Black Duck *Anas superciliosa* and Austral teal. C.C. Davey and P.J. Fullagar. 1985. *Corella* 9:123-124. -CSIRO Div. of Wildl. & Rangelands Res., Box 84, Lyneham, A.C.T. 2602, Australia. -(Notches and color inserts allowed observers to increase the number of individually recognizable birds and monofilament line with glue allowed better attachment to two species of teal. Ducks have been seen with their saddles more than 3 years after marking, and marked Pacific Black Duck and Grey Teal have been known to raise broods successfully.) MKM

Declining rates of capture of birds in mist-nets. R.D. Wooller. 1986. *Corella*10:63-64. -Biol. Sciences, Murdoch Univ., W.A. 6150, Australia. -(Birds caught during non-breeding season declined over 7 days, although a high recapture rate indicated that several species were sedentary at least over short periods.) MKM

Feather-clipping in a Nauruan technique for short-term recognition of individual birds. S. Garnett. 1987. *Corella*11:30-31. -Garden of St. Erth, Blackwood, Vic. 3458, Australia. -(Describes the clipping of distinct patterns on primaries of Great and Least Frigatebirds for an unusual sport on the island of Nauru, generally allowing individual recognition of birds at 30 m with the naked eye and 300 m with binoculars. A similar technique may be useful for studies requiring short-term identification of specific birds with less disruption to the bird than some other types of individual marking.) MKM

Data record cards: their history and method of use. S.G. Lane. 1987. *Corella* 11:121-123. -Fairview Rd., Moonee, via Goffs Harbour, NSW 2450, Australia. -(Design approved by Australian Bird Study Association, with examples of use.) MKM

IDENTIFICATION, MOLTS, PLUMAGES, WEIGHTS, AND MEASUREMENTS

Data exchange. Weights and measurements. Brown Goshawk *Accipiter fasciatus*. J. Klapste and P. Klapste. 1985. *Corella* 9:126. -Dept. of Applied Biol., Royal Melbourne Inst. of Technology, 124 LaTrobe St., Melbourne, Vic. 3000, Australia. -(Total length, tail, wing span and weights of 8 adult males, 15 juvenile males, 65-68 adult females, and 60-62 juvenile females.) MKM

Dovekie juvenile plumage dimorphism. L. Stempniewicz. 1989. *Colonial Waterbirds* 12:123-125. -Dept. Vert. Ecol. & Zool., Univ. Gdansk, Gzolgistow 46, 81-378 Gdynia, Poland. -(Juvenile Dovekies in Spitzbergen occur in two forms: a predominant morph much like the breeding plumage of adults, and a "white-bibbed" morph, constituting about 10% of the chicks present there. No differences between forms were detected in growth parameters or timing.) MKM

Morphometrics of Black-faced Cuckoo-Shrikes *Coracina novaehollandiae* and White-bellied Cuckoo-Shrike *Coracina papuensis robusta*. J.W. Hardy. 1986. *Corella* 10:61-63. -Box 66, Springwood, NSW 2777, Australia. -(Although the race of the White-bellied Cuckoo-Shrike considered here appears very similar to the Black-faced Cuckoo-Shrike, the two can be separated readily in the hand by measurements, as shown by data on wing, wing span, tail, overall length, tarsus, exposed culmen, total culmen and weight of museum specimens and birds handled by banders.) MKM

The moults and plumages of the Maned Duck *Chenonetta jubata* on the southern tablelands of N.S.W. R.T. Kingsford. 1986. *Corella* 10:108-113. -N.S.W. Natl. Parks & Wildl. Serv., Box N189, Grosvenor St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000, Australia. -(Molt timing and patterns are described for this poorly known species, based on 507 ducks caught in wheat-baited traps. The juvenal plumage was found to be distinct, not similar to that of the female, as described previously, and a male eclipse plumage is described for the first time. Duckling plumage development is also documented.) MKM

Moult and breeding in the Common Noddy *Anous stolidus* on Christmas Island, Indian Ocean. J.N. Dunlop. 1987. *Corella* 11:15-19. -Biol. Sciences, Murdoch Univ., W.A., Australia. -(Based on birds caught at a social roost in one of the few populations of seabirds in which the basic molt overlaps with breeding in some birds. Molting proceeded to the third primary even in breeding birds, but molt was then interrupted in individuals that were still breeding.) MKM

Weights and measurements. Long-billed Corellas. W.B. Emison and I.D. Temby. 1987. *Corella* 11:27. -Arthur Rylah Inst. for Environ. Res., Fish & Wildl. Serv., 123 Brown St., Heidelberg, Vic. 3084, Australia. -(Weights of 163 males and 169 females, by month.) MKM

Description of some neonatal passerines in Western Australia. M.G. Brooker and L.C. Brooker. 1987. *Corella* 11:116-118. -CSIRO, Div. of Wildl. & Rangelands Res., LMBNo. 4, P.O. Midland, W.A. 6076, Australia. -(Occurrence or absence of down on 12 down-patch areas, and color of down, rictal flanges and inside mouth of 13 passerines, only one of which (Brown Honeyeater) showed a mouth pattern.) MKM

Seasonal variation in head-bill length for the Eastern Spinebill *Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris* at Barren Grounds Nature Reserve, New South Wales. R. Jordan. 1987. *Corella* 11:118-120. -Barren Grounds Bird Observ., Box 3, Jamberoo, NSW 2533, Australia. -(Head-bill length (HB) measured on all birds caught over a 16-month period showed a seasonal pattern in both sexes, with a mid-winter maximum and mid-summer minimum, but HB was always higher in adult males than in adult females.) MKM

NORTH AMERICAN BANDING RESULTS

A difference in production and associated events in two races of Spruce Grouse. D.M. Keppie. 1982. *Can. J. Zool.* 60:2116-2123. -Depts. Forest Resources & Biol., Univ. New Brunswick, Bag 44555, Fredericton, N.B. E3B 6C2. -(Studies of individually marked hens showed subspecific differences in clutch size, nest success, and proportion with broods, but not in hatchability of eggs, mean brood size or mortality rates of juveniles.) MKM

Recoveries reported by Mabel Ott. M.B. Ott. 1983. *Inland Bird Banding Newsletter* 5:(3):2. -2718 S. 33rd, Lincoln, NE 68506. -(Returns of Black-capped Chickadee and Common Yellowthroat near banding site in Nebraska, and a recovery in Mexico of a Nebraska-banded Orange-crowned Warbler.) MKM

Warbling Vireo travels to C. America. C. Rogge and G. Rogge. 1983. *Inland Bird Banding Newsletter* 5(3):2. -2012 S. Grange Ave., Sioux Falls, S.D. 57105. -(Banded in South Dakota, recovered in El Salvador. Notes on other South Dakota bandings are included.) MKM

A possible migration route for Trumpeter Swans *(Cygnus buccinator)* in British Columbia. R.W. McKelvey and C. Burton. 1983. *Can. Wildl. Serv. Progress Notes* No. 138. 4 pp. -Can. Wildl. Serv., Delta, B.C. V4K 3Y3. -(Sightings to date of swans color-marked on wintering grounds in coastal B.C. suggest that Alaska and Yukon-breeding birds migrate through interior B.C., rather than along the coast, as previously believed. Sightings of Alaska-banded birds, although few, are consistent with data on B.C.-banded swans.) MKM

Breeding biology and mortality of Western Bluebirds near Corvallis, Oregon. E.K. Eltzroth. 1983. *Sialia* 5:83-87. -6980 NW Cardinal Dr., Corvalis, OR 97330. -(Observations of color-banded birds indicate that males

attempt to return to their natal boxes, and that when this is not possible, they tend to return to the area they frequented as juveniles.) MKM

Evaluating the sterile male method on Red-winged Blackbirds: effects of the chemosterilant thiolepa on the reproduction of clinically treated birds under field conditions. N. Potvin, J.-M. Bergeron, M. Norman, and A. Cyr. 1982. *Can. J. Zool.* 60:2337-2343. -Dept. de Biol., Univ. de Sherbrooke, Sherbrooke, P.Q. J1K 2R1. -(Color-banded, treated birds were observed to show significantly lower hatching rates than marked, but untreated, controls.) MKM

Hawk Cliff raptor banding station eleventh annual report: 1981. D. Fowler and S. Fowler. 1982. *Ont. Bird Bander* 15(2):3-15; Foreign recoveries, foreign retraps, returns & repeats. S. Fowler. *Ont. Bird Bander* 15(2):16-23. -17 5th Ave., St. Thomas, Ont. N5R 4C2. -(Includes banding totals, foreign recoveries and retraps, returns, longevity records, and results of an American Kestrel nest box project at this continuing banding station on the north shore of Lake Erie.) MKM

Sharp-shinned Hawks banded at Hawk Cliff, Ontario: 1971-1981: analysis of the data. B.W. Duncan. 1982. *Ont. Bird Banding* 15(2):24-38. -1049 Kirkwall Rd., RR 1, Dundas, Ont. L9H 5E1. -(Tables and graphs show seasonal chronology by age and sex, overall age/sex ratios, numbers banded per hour of effort, numbers observed vs. numbers banded, locations of encounters, retraps, and longevity data.) MKM

Communication among territorial female Spruce Grouse. D.P. Nugent and D.A. Boag. 1982. *Can. J. Zool.* 60:2624-2632. -Dept. Zool., Univ. Alberta, Edmonton, Alta. T6G 2E9. -(Color-banded and transmitter-fitted resident hens sang a cantus (aggressive call) from regular perches at dawn and dusk during mating and laying periods. This call was also used during interactions with trespassing nonterritorial hens and with neighbors near territorial boundaries.) MKM

Trailing the banded bird. E.K. Eltzroth. 1989. *Sialia* 11:98-99. -6980 NW Cardinal Dr., Corvallis, OR 97330. -(Nest-site fidelity, nesting success and mate changes of a female hand-raised Western Bluebird released to the wild and of some of her descendents, and relationship of nest-sites of several banded birds to the site where they hatched.) MKM

FOREIGN BANDING RESULTS

A note on the association of birds and lantana near Beerburrum, south-eastern Queensland. J. Liddy. 1985. *Corella* 9:125-126. -5 Ben St., Chermside, Qld. 4032. -(Examination of material defecated by birds in banding bags supplied data on food habits, including seeds of lantana, an introduced weed that has reached pest status in parts of Australia.) MKM

Presence of ticks on the heads of honeyeaters in New England National Park. D.C. McFarland. 1986. *Corella* 10:25-28. -Dept. Zool., Univ. New England, Armidale 2351, N.S.W., Australia. -(Seasonal and species patterns of tick infestations are documented for 1229 birds of 10 honeyeater and 3 thornbill species examined during mist-netting operations, with about 5% of the birds being infected.) MKM

Seabird island. No. 43/1 and Nos. 160-168. Each by one or more of R.C. Buckley, E.G. Herget, M.E. Jones, B.R. King, G.C. Smith, A. Thorsborne, M. Thorsborne, and T.A. Walker. 1986. *Corella* 10:73-100. -c/o Australian Bird Study Assoc., Box A313, Sydney South, N.S.W. 2000, Australia. -(This twelfth special seabird issue covers 10 islands in the Great Barrier Reef, one being an update of a 1977 account. Banding totals for one or more island(s) are given for 15 species, with data on recaptures and recoveries.) MKM

Observations on nesting Beach Thick-knee *Burhinus neglectus* at Red Rock, New South Wales. G.P. Clancy. 1986. *Corella* 10:114-118. -56 Armidale Rd., Coutts Crossing, N.S.W. 2460, Australia. -(Measurements of "runners," i.e., pre-fledged birds of the year, are given for banded birds. A runner banded in 1980 was found nesting in another area in 1984.) MKM

Birds killed on some secondary roads in western Australia. R. Brown, M.N. Brown and B. Pesotto. 1986. *Corella* 10:118-122.RMB 253, Manjimup, W.A. 6258, Australia. -(During a 2-year study of road kills, 10 banded birds of 8 species were recovered, all within 1 km of their banding sites.) MKM

Fidelity to breeding-site in four migratory species near Armidale, New South Wales. H.L. Bell and H.A. Ford. 1987. *Corella* 11:1-5. -Dept. Zool., Univ. New England, Armidale, N.S.W., 2351, Australia. -(Color-banding showed various degrees of site fidelity to breeding sites in Rufous Whistler, Leaden Flycatcher, Yellow-faced Honeyeater, and Silvereye.) MKM

Territorialism and co-operative breeding of the Eastern Yellow Robin *Eopsaltria australis*. S. Marchant. 1987. *Corella* 11:6-14. -Box 123, Maruya, N.S.W., 2537, Australia. -(Based largely on banded, often color-banded, birds studied from 1975 to 1983 at two sites in New South Wales.) MKM

Recoveries of petrels banded near Casey Station, Wilkes Land, Antarctica, 1984 to 1985. J.A. VanFrancker and T. Montagu. 1987. *Corella* 11:37-43. -Res. Inst. for Nature Manage., Box 59, 1790 AB Den Burg, Texel, The Netherlands. -(During studies of fulmarine petrels in 1984-1985, 14 Southern Petrels banded in 1961-1963 were recovered, providing data on band loss, survival and longevity, and fidelity to colony site and to partner. Similar data were obtained from 51 recoveries of Snow Petrels banded from 1978 to 1980, as well as data on age of first breeding. Two Antarctic Petrels recovered together had been banded as chicks in 1979 at Heswell Is., 780 km farther west. A Cape Petrel band from one of 10 chicks banded in 1960 was found on a solitary tarsus, providing no information on how or when the bird died. Southern Giant-Petrels banded in previous years were also observed, but none were recaptured.) MKM

Aspects of population biology of the Eastern Spinebill *Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris* (Meliphagidae) in New England National Park, NSW. D.C. Marchant and H.A. Ford. 1987. *Corella* 11:52-58. -QNPWS, Box 42, Kenmore, Queensland 4069, Australia. -(Based on 2977 birds banded in a non-nesting area and 229 recaptures. Data are given on seasonal patterns, sex ratios, longevity and survival.) MKM

Silvereyes *Zosterops lateralis* on Kangaroo Island, South Australia. A.F.C. Lashmer. 1987. *Corella* 11:44-51. -Box 503, Penneshaw, Kangaroo Is., S.A. 5222, Australia. -(4189 birds were banded over a 13-year period. Traps baited with fruit gave a higher retrap rate than mist nets. Although retrap data indicated winter and spring movements away from the banding site, only 9 cases of movement between the island and nearby mainland were documented. Data on plumages are also included.) MKM

The breeding status of the Little Tern *Sterna albifrons* on the New South Wales coast, 1979 to 1982. G.P. Clancy. 1987. *Corella* 11:59-64. -56 Armidale Rd., Coutts Crossing, N.S.W. 2460, Australia. -(Including banding of 58 young, of which 10 were recaptured 45 times.) MKM

Seabird Island. Nos. 169-179. Each account authored by one or more of N.P. Brothers, G.M. Crowley, S.T. Garnett, R.E. Johnston, A.F.C. Lashmar, I.J. Skira, L.A. Smith and G. White. 1987. *Corella* 11:73-96. -c/o Australian Bird Study Assoc., Box A313, Sydney South, N.S.W. 2000, Australia. -(This installment covers 3 islands in Queensland, 5 in Tasmania, one in South Australia, and 2 in Western Australia, and includes banding details for 10 species on one or more islands.) MKM

The population status, longevity and mortality of the White-rumped Swiftlet in Fiji. M.K. Tarburton. 1987. *Corella* 11:97-110. -Dept. Botany & Zool., Massey Univ., Palmerston North, New Zealand. -(Analyses of banding recoveries indicate an average survival rate of 64% or more likely 73%, giving an adult further life expectancy of 3.2 years. Juvenile mortality was found to be high, but adult mortality low, with a current longevity record of at least 12 years. Problems with methods of analysis are also discussed.) MKM

Some results from a long-term bird-banding project in the Brindabella Range, A.C.T. S.C. Tidemann, S.J. Wilson and T.G. Marples. 1988. *Corella* 12:1-6. -Dept. Zool., Australian Natl. Univ., G.P.O. Box 4, Canberra, A.C.T. 2601, Australia. -(Summarizes results from about 35,000 banding records from the first 19 years of a long-term banding effort centered on a site where 10,540 birds of 52 species were banded and 4597 birds were recaptured. Data are included on percentage of juveniles later captured as adults, seasonal records, and longevity records for several species.) MKM

The biology of the Plains-wanderer *Pedionomus torquatus* on the Riverine Plain of New South Wales during and after drought. G.N. Harrington, P.N. Maher and D.J. Baker-Gabb. 1988. *Corella* 12:7-13. -CSIRO Tropical Forest Res. Centre, Atherton, Queensland 4883, Australia. -(Studies of this rare, poorly known bird were aided by the capture of 116 males and 66 females from 1981 to 1985.) MKM

Longevity of Pied Currawongs at Timbertop, Victoria. D.G. Nicholls and C.J.Z. Woinarski. 1988. *Corella* 12:43-47. -Frankston College of Tech. and Further Education, Frankston, Vic. 3199, Australia. -(Data on 1910 birds of a primarily sedentary species are used to calculate longevity by 3 different methods, indicating mean annual survival of between 64.4 and 79.8% and further life expectancy after banding of 2.5 and 4.5 years, with the oldest bird to date living 14 years after banding.) MKM

MKM = Martin K. McNicholl